

of each Federal agency described in paragraph (2) shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report, which shall include—

(A) a list of all criminal regulatory offenses enforceable by the agency; and

(B) for each criminal regulatory offense listed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the potential criminal penalty for a violation of the criminal regulatory offense;

(ii) the number of violations of the criminal regulatory offense referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution in each of the years during the 15-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iii) the mens rea requirement for the criminal regulatory offense.

(2) AGENCIES DESCRIBED.—The Federal agencies described in this paragraph are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, the Postal Regulatory Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the Office of Government Ethics.

(d) INDEX.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the Attorney General shall establish a publicly accessible index of each criminal statutory offense listed in the report required under subsection (b) and make the index available and freely accessible on the website of the Department of Justice; and

(2) the head of each agency described in subsection (c)(2) shall establish a publicly accessible index of each criminal regulatory offense listed in the report required under subsection (c)(1) and make the index available and freely accessible on the website of the agency.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or authorize appropriations.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 139—RECOGNIZING THE CRITICAL ROLE THAT PEPFAR HAS PLAYED IN THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 139

Whereas the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as "PEPFAR"), launched 20 years ago by President George W. Bush and supported by every President and Congress since, has proven to be one of the most successful health programs in modern history;

Whereas private organizations, including the ONE Campaign and the Elton John AIDS Foundation, like many others, have been indispensable partners in supporting PEPFAR and advancing its causes;

Whereas PEPFAR has been a critical tool in the global fight against HIV/AIDS, providing vital resources and support to countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and saving more than 25,000,000 lives;

Whereas PEPFAR has supported HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care programs in more than 50 countries and currently provides life-saving antiretroviral treatment to 20,100,000 individuals;

Whereas, since 2010, PEPFAR has achieved a 50 percent reduction in new HIV cases in young women between 15 and 24 years of age and a 65 percent reduction in new HIV cases in young men between 15 and 24 years of age;

Whereas PEPFAR has contributed to progress in reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, with more than 5,500,000 babies born HIV-free to mothers who have HIV and who received antiretroviral medication through PEPFAR-supported programs;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2022, 1,500,000 individuals are receiving antiretroviral pre-exposure prophylaxis (referred to in this clause as "PrEP") to prevent HIV infection, and access to PrEP programs must be expanded;

Whereas PEPFAR has supported the expansion of HIV/AIDS services for children, adolescents, and young people, including for the more than 1,500,000 children receiving HIV treatment through PEPFAR-supported programs;

Whereas PEPFAR has dramatically reduced the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS;

Whereas PEPFAR prioritizes reaching adolescent girls and young women, who are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, through the Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe program (commonly known as "DREAMS"), which has assisted more than 1,600,000 adolescent girls and young women with HIV prevention services;

Whereas PEPFAR has been a key partner in the global COVID-19 response, supporting the delivery of essential HIV/AIDS services and strengthening health systems to ensure continuity of care, including by delivering more than 60,000,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine in sub-Saharan Africa; and

Whereas challenges in combating HIV/AIDS, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, remain and will not be overcome without continued PEPFAR support: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the critical role that the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this resolution as "PEPFAR") has played in the global fight against HIV/AIDS;

(2) applauds the successes and accomplishments of PEPFAR to date; and

(3) urges continued funding and support for PEPFAR to help achieve the goal of ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 140—COMMEMORATING 200 YEARS OF OFFICIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 140

Whereas January 2023 marked two centuries of bilateral relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile;

Whereas the United States established official relations with Chile on January 27, 1823, when the Senate confirmed the appointment of Heman Allen as the first United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chile;

Whereas the United States legation in Santiago, Chile, was elevated to embassy status on October 1, 1914;

Whereas Chile is one of the strongest partners of the United States in Latin America, with a partnership grounded in mutual respect, shared democratic values, the defense of human rights, and the pursuit of economic prosperity and shared security interests;

Whereas the United States and Chile have historically enjoyed strong commercial and investment ties, and, on January 1, 2004, the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement entered into force and further contributed to economic growth for the people of the United States and Chile;

Whereas, in 1955, Chile was the first country in Latin America to establish a bilateral Fulbright Commission for academic exchange of knowledge and expertise;

Whereas Chile was the first South American country to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2010;

Whereas the bilateral relationship between the United States and Chile has contributed to tourism in both countries, including through the visa waiver program under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187), of which Chile is the only Latin American participant;

Whereas the United States and Chile collaborate regularly on efforts to promote democracy, human rights, security, and development, including through the High-Level Bilateral Political Consultative Mechanism, and the U.S.-Chile Defense Consultative Committee;

Whereas Chile and the United States have a long history of strong cooperation on science and technology, including the more than \$800,000,000 in funding contributed by the National Science Foundation to the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has collaborated with the Government of Chile toward the advancement of research in the Antarctic region through the United States Antarctica Program and the Chilean Antarctic Institute;

Whereas the United States and Chile have strong cooperation on the development of critical minerals and renewable energy, and Chile stands out as a global leader in renewable energy, with renewable energy accounting for approximately 59 percent of the installed electricity capacity in Chile;

Whereas the United States and Chile collaborate on environmental stewardship and conservation matters, and the Government of Chile led the establishment of the Americas for the Protection of the Ocean coalition